Hon. Secretary of State.

Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once each week, By PHILO WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1827.

[VOL. VII.....NO. 355.

TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance*.....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they may not be attended to.

PORTRAITURE.

FROM THE NEW-YORK ENQUIRER.

General Jackson.—Few public men have less faults to deplore, and less illsteps to regret than General Jackson; and though constantly watched by the eyes of a jealous administration, no one has as yet brought forward any charge of consequence to lessen his popularity, or to weaken the high estimation in which he is held by a great majority of the people. The particular merits that have gained him that applause are too well known to be repeated, and too firmly established to be thought the mere phantoms arising from military achievements. His early life has been a series of toils and hardships, the result of a sincere and an ardent devotion to his country's prosperity and glory; schooled amid the vicissitudes of the camp, he has acquired a firmness of mind, and a decision of character, that nerves him in the hour of danger and distinguishes him in the discharge of his official duties; and though persecuted by enemies and encircled by political dissemblers, he has proceeded with a firm step, regardless of the malignity of the one, and unpolluted by the venom of the other. The accomplishments of his mind, tho' not the effects of life led amid the sanctuaries of the learned, or the libraries of the literati, is the result of experience strenghtened by close observation, and matured by a quick discernment; frank, open, and sincere, but cautious, prudent, and penetrating; he has ever had it in his power to check the familiarity of the licentious, and to cultivate the society of the most noble minded. In private life his condescending deportment not only gains him the affection of his friends, but the esteem of every one who has had any intercourse with him; generous, munificent, and hospitable; few can complain of a penurious reception that have visited him in his retirement. In fact, the more he is known, the more he is admired, and the greater his services as a statesman, the more sensible are the people of his worth as a soldier. Content with the honor gained in the field, satisfied with the wish of the public, and viewing retirement as the sure path to peace and happiness, he is alike ready to renounce the discipline of the camp for the labours of the executive chair, or the executive chair for the simplicity of domestic life.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL.

The President.—Mr. A***s owes a very little of his greatness to those advantages arising from illustrious birth, instinctive talents, or splendid fortune; for, though descended from a line of ancestors of respectable origin, he received little else than their care in his education and their partiality in his advancement to favour. Indebted to nature for any superior accomplishments of the mind, he early commenced cultivating the barren soil that fell to his lot: viewing pleasure as allurement to vice, knowing indolence to be overcome by ambition, and observing dissimulation to be the sure staff to insincere; he without hesitation scorned those habits which would lead but to a degradation of the mind, and adopted with alacrity what he imagined would most easily insure him success, and which most suited the natural tenor of his disposition. The most shining part of his character are his political talents. No one individual perhaps in his whole cabinet, or even in any previous one, has carried political intrigue to a greater degree of refinement; and this talent has not only assisted him in the execution of his views, but has also been the means of his elevation in the political field. His penetration into the secret cabals of all the restless politicians around him, has enabled him to defeat their designs; to destroy their plans and to completely frustrate all their intentions. Of an artful yet stubborn disposition, he has exhibited all the distinguishing marks characteristic of persons of that nature; he is sorrowful, cautious, prudent, insincere and dissembling; he is haughty, obstinate, wilful, domineering and ambitious; and is thus prepared to govern his own passions by submitting patiently to the course of events and the subtilty of his measures, or to annihilate the prospects of another by the unrelenting severity of his mind. His uncourtly address, which equally prominent on all occasions, not only overawes the encroachments of the vulgar and discourages the advances of the virtuous, but is sometimes thought to be a peculiar mark of dignity, and even furnishes a fund of fustian for the dependant sycophant and the superficial observer. As a writer, his learned, elaborate, rhetorical style evinces the superiority of his education and the care and industry of his early life; but the few and almost undistinguishable attempts at eloquence, imagination, or humour, show the barrenness of his genius and the want of a delicate and sensible taste. As an orator, abounding in sense and scholastic accuracy, but far from being persuasive, eloquent or commanding. In short, his principles are too wavering to entitle him to esteem; his deportment too abrupt to merit respect, and his subtilty too profound to command regard. *Noah.*

Mr. Clay.—We extract the following compliment to General Jackson, from a speech delivered by Mr. Clay at the close of the war. These little reminiscences do well occasionally:

"Whilst the Mississippi continues to bear the tributes of the Iron mountains and the Allegany, to her Delta, and to the Gulf of Mexico, the 8th of January shall be remembered, and the glory of that day shall stimulate future patriots and nerve the arms of unborn freemen in driving the presumptuous invader from our country's soil!"

THE NEXT ELECTION.

The following is an extract from a letter written at Washington City, on the 20th ult. to the Editor of the Frederickstown (Maryland) "Citizen" newspaper.

"I have been much engaged in business since my arrival here, but, nevertheless, have had opportunities to ascertain the political impressions and state of feeling which predominate. As far as I have been able to collect public sentiment, it seems to be decided in favor of Gen. Jackson's success at the next election. The friends of Mr. Adams really seem very much alarmed, and in my judgment not without reason. Much will probably depend upon New York, certainly a doubtful state; at this time confidently claimed for Jackson, by such men as Mr. Van Buren, and, I must admit, so claimed with propriety. Jackson's prospects may be considered the best, since it is conceded here, that he may be elected without New York, whilst Adams' re-election is impossible without New York, and even doubtful with it. Although an administration man myself, (not a very ardent or active one, it is true,) I am constrained in candor to admit that you of the opposition have the weather-guage of us this time, and apprehend you will keep it, in spite of what you call "the coalition."

GEORGIA AND THE CREEKS.

In the house of representatives, on the last day of the session, Mr. Everett, from the Select Committee on the controversy between Georgia and the U. States, made a long and detailed report thereon, recommending the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is expedient to procure a cession of the Indian lands in the limits of Georgia.

Resolved, That, until a cession is procured, the laws of the land, as set forth in the treaty of Washington, ought to be maintained by all necessary constitutional and legal means.

Mr. Drayton moved to amend the report, by striking out all after the word "Report," and inserting the following:

1. *Resolved*, That the State of Georgia possesses the right to the soil, and the jurisdiction over the lands within her limits, which are in the occupancy of the Creek Indians.

2. *Resolved*, That the State of Georgia has the right to extinguish the title to the lands of the Indians within her territory, and to legislate for them in all cases, subject to the right of Congress to "regulate commerce with the Indian tribes."

3. *Resolved*, That surveying lands in the occupancy of the Indians, within the limits of the State of Georgia, and by the authority of her Legislature, is not an interference with the right of Congress to "regulate commerce with the Indian tribes."

4. *Resolved*, That the treaty of the Indian Springs having been executed and ratified by the Creek Indians, and having been executed and ratified on the part of the United States, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, and never having been constitutionally repealed, all the rights which under it were conveyed to the State of Georgia, are unimpaired at this time.

5. *Resolved*, That the President of the U. States be requested to extinguish the claim which is set up by the Creek Indians to the lands in their occupancy, in the State of Georgia which were comprehended in the treaty of Washington.

After considerable debate, the report and Mr. Drayton's amendment were laid on the table, and 600 copies ordered to be printed.

In the Senate, after a very able report on the above subject, (drawn up by Mr. Benton) the following resolution was come to:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be, respectfully, requested to continue his exertions to obtain from the Creek Indians a relinquishment of any claim to lands within the limits of Georgia.

STATISTICS.

From Mr. Mallary's speech on the motion to augment the duty on imported woollens—from the tenor and conclusion of which we dissent entirely, we may nevertheless collect some valuable statistical information, which, presuming it to be founded on accurate inquiry, we lay before our readers.

In new England eight million dollars are supposed to be invested in woollen manufactures, which capital employs 12,000 persons. This is estimated to be equal to one fifth of all the capital in the United States vested in the fabric of woollens, which would give as the whole amount thus invested $40,000,000, employing 600,000 people.

The quantity of wool necessary for this capital is put, as the west, at 30,000,000 lbs. Mr. Mallary estimates the number of sheep in the United States, at fourteen millions, of which four millions are in New York. Allowing one acre of land to maintain four sheep, it will require 3,500,000 acres of land for these flocks. *N. Y. American.*

TREASURE IN SPAIN.

The Liverpool Mercury remarks that there is reason to believe that there is still immense wealth in the Spanish cathedrals and convents both exposed and concealed, although Napoleon and the Spanish Cortes may have made free with the treasures of the churches. In former days the wealth and treasures in these temples was so enormous as to remind one of the marvellousness of the Arabian tales. The Marquis de Langle, in his travels in Spain, thus describes the treasures of "Notre dame du Pilier:"

"The temples of Madrid are extremely magnificent; the wainscots, the altars, and the vaulted roofs, are resplendent with gold and silver; and the treasures contained in the vestries would be sufficient to build a superb town. After the battle of Saragossa, Lord Stanhope (who commanded the English) went to see treasures of Notre Dame of the Column. He said on coming out of the church, 'If the treasures of all the sovereigns of Europe were collected together they would not be worth the half of this.' This treasure is, in fact, considered the richest in the world. It contains four angles of silver, whose wings are of gold, ornamented with stars of sapphire. The Crown of the Virgin is of massive gold? her necklace, bracelets, and the ornaments of her head, are valued at fifty millions. There is, in the treasury, an infinite number of heads, arms, and legs of gold and silver, given as rewards for miracles she has performed. It also contains a hundred and ninety-five lamps of silver, and the same number of chandeliers and censers. But all these riches are nothing in comparison with the grand canopy which is used to carry the host on the day of the Fete Dieu. The circumference of the sun and his rays is as large as one of the wheels of my cabriolet. The rays are of massive gold, and covered with emeralds. The chalice is on a pedestal of silver three feet high. The whole canopy weighs five hundred pounds, and it is placed on a gilt stand. No jeweller or goldsmith has ever been able to estimate this canopy. It was a present of the Archbishop of Seville. Every one wonders how this Archbishop amassed such enormous wealth; but it has since been known that one of his brothers, who died in Peru, left him immense sums of money."

An HONORABLE *Affair.*

It appears by the correspondence between the *Hon. Judge Clarke* and *Hon Major Hamilton*, (both Members of Congress!) that the expected duel at Washington, by two other *Honorable* Representatives, is postponed for the present *session*, the *amendments* offered by *each* not being agreed to by *both*. A *conference* has been held, but each party chose to *adhere* to his own *project*. When these and other *honourables* find how *ridiculous* they appear to all rational men, will they not refrain from challenges and duels, from a regard to public opinion, if not from considerations of moral and religious obligation? *Boston Gazette.*

WINE AND SILK.

In consequence of the low price of *cotton*, (says the Raleigh Register) some of our agriculturists, we learn, are about turning their attention to the cultivation of the Vine and Silk. We have no doubt of the suitableness of our climate for both, and the limited experiments which have been made, prove it. The culture of silk is attended with many advantages peculiar to it, which if known, might induce numbers to engage in it. It requires no capital; the poorest man who could procure silk-worms and access to a few mulberry trees, may make silk. All the necessary labor may be performed by children or superanuated persons. A crop of silk is the work but of 40 days, the first twenty of which occasion but little trouble. As a number of Mulberry trees grow spontaneously, in many parts of the State, it is evident they may be multiplied at pleasure by culture. It is a tree easily propagated, and known to possess the property of enriching the soil where it is planted. Its berries are good food for hogs and poultry, and it yields leaves large enough to feed with, in three or four years from sowing the seed. To the rich, the culture of silk will be a pleasing amusement, and to the poor a subsistence.

FROM THE WESTERN (OHIO) TILLER.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

It is a well authenticated portion of native history, that a few years after the pilgrims were firmly seated in their new settlement, two powerful tribes of Indians, who were in the habits of roasting a fish and taking repose upon the opposite banks of the same stream, entered upon a most bloody war, on the following occasion: the pappooses, of the two tribes, were in the habit of intermingling daily in their wild diversions; and for the want of higher game, were improving the bow exercise upon grasshoppers; to preserve harmony, small circles were described with the point of the arrow; and the gunners of each circle entitled to all the game falling within their respective circles: a chief was always in attendance to preserve order, and serve as umpire in case of disputes. A grasshopper had fallen within or upon one of the lines, and was claimed by the pappooses of each circle; a contest commenced; the old chief happened to be in an ill humor, and talked about blood and war, and did not attend to making peace; the squaws from the opposite side, feeling some solicitude for their own, paddled over to take them away; arriving on the spot, and seeing some unfair play, incautiously made use of blows; this brought on a contest between the squaws: the Indians rushed over, took sides, and fought the field until night. Many thousands were slain; and the war never closed until one of the tribes was entirely destroyed, and the other nearly so.

From the Philadelphia United States Gazette.

Yesterday about noon, a gentleman was met in Spruce-street by a beggar who asked alms—he accordingly took from his pocket a handful of silver, in order to select some for charity; the mendicant immediately seized the hand of the gentleman, and attempted to take the whole of the money by violence; the person thus assail'd proved the strongest, and succeeded in knocking the thief into the gutter; where he left him to *get up*—new plans for furnishing empty pockets.

Insanity.—A dreadful accident took place at Marcellus, Hopkins co. (Pa.) On the 24th, Mrs. Johnson, an accomplished lady of fortune, in a fit of temporary insanity, poisoned her four youngest children, and then threw herself from a window of the third story of her mansion house. Mr. J. rode up to his door at the very moment that his unhappy wife was taken up lifeless. His frenzy and despair may be imagined, but cannot be described.

The well known song of *Robin Adair* is said to have been composed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by an Irish lord named O'Daly, and that it was called *Aileen Aroon* (Ellen my dear) in Irish. Its origin was connected with a love adventure, in which O'Daly, in the guise of a harper, carried off Eilen on the night and at the moment she was to be married to another.

Dr. John James Giraud has advertised in the National Gazette, his machine for "Universal Navigation on water and ice, founded on Animal Principles," for which he has obtained eight patents.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Baltimore, Feb. 23, 1827.

WE wish that every friend of this journal should understand, and that they would have the kindness to make it known, that to *any one* who will procure *four* subscribers and remit on their account $20, we will send a 60th copy of the American Farmer without charge—or, any one who will procure *five* subscribers, will be allowed to retain $5 on his remitting the remaining $20. We beg also to repeat, that all which is necessary to be done by any one, wishing to subscribe, is to inclose a five dollar note by mail, at the *risk of, and addressed to "the Editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore"*—and whether the money be received or not, the paper will be forwarded immediately, and the actual receipt of each number of the volume will be guaranteed by the Editor.

The American Farmer is published weekly, by J. S. Skinner, Postmaster of Baltimore, printed on fine paper the size of ordinary newspapers, folded so as to make 8 pages; about one half, or four pages, devoted to practical Agriculture; the remainder to Internal Improvements, Rural and Domestic Economy; selections for housekeepers and female readers, and Natural History and Rural Sports. A minute index and title page to the whole volume is published, and forwarded with the last number of each volume. A single number will be sent to any who may desire to see a specimen of the publication.

To all editors who will give the above one or two insertions, we shall feel much indebted, and will gladly reciprocate their kindness.

P. S. The American Farmer is circulated through every state and territory, and is patronized for by many of the most distinguished practical farmers in the Union. t35

LITERARY.

The Philadelphia Album, and Ladies' Weekly Gazette;

OF which eight quarto pages are published weekly, making an annual volume equal to *eight hundred and thirty-two* octavo pages, printed on fine paper and embellished with splendid engravings.

Its design is to furnish a Weekly Repository or abstract of the Fine Arts, Botany, History, Travels, Reviews, Moral Essays, Sketches, Tales, Familiar Letters, Poetry, Receipts, &c. &c. with a Weekly Summary of the earliest Foreign and Domestic News. The Album is peculiarly devoted to such subjects as are most interesting and useful to our Fair Countrywomen, embracing a great variety of the elegancies of polite literature, conversation, dress, beauty, manners, &c. with biographical sketches of those who have been distinguished for their talents, piety, and other eminent virtues.

In addition to its usual variety, early in January will commence the publication of nearly sixty Original Tales, and shortly thereafter, a handsome collection of original essays and poems, all of which have been written in competition for the literary prizes, (*six Gold Medals, of the value of* $210) offered by the proprietor of this work. No pains or expense is spared in making it a beautiful as well as useful and interesting publication, and the unprecedented reception which it has already met with from the public, warrants the printing of a weekly edition of upwards of 3000 copies.

"The Album, (says the Rochester New York Daily Advertiser, of Dec. 4th) has been highly commended by the editors of public journals in almost every part of the United States. The following is from the United States Telegraph:

This we unhesitatingly pronounce the cheapest Literary Journal we have ever seen, and we confidently recommend it as worthy of public patronage. It is a specimen of very neat typography; enriched with an interesting variety of prose and poetry, adapted to the amusement and edification of both sexes.

But the work being more particularly designed for the Ladies, we would especially solicit in its behalf their benignant smiles, believing it well worthy their fostering regards. Indeed we are decidedly of opinion that it would conduce to the moral and intellectual interests of every family in the community to possess a journal like this, affording a cheap stock of general reading, well adapted, from the brevity and variety of its articles, to occupy pleasurably and profitably those short intervals of leisure which constitute in the aggregate, such a large amount of the sum of human life.

Washington City, Nov. 30, 1826."

Terms, only $2 per annum, payable in advance. t35

THE CELEBRATED HORSE Napoleon,

WILL stand the spring season in Salisbury, commencing the 1st day of April, at the very reduced price of *eight dollars* the season, *four dollars* the single leap, and *twelve dollars* to insure. His pedigree, &c. will be made known in hand-bills.

MICHAEL BROWN.

March 6, 1827. 53

Estate of George Saner.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Saner, dec'd. are desired to make payment without delay, as the administrators are determined to make as speedy a settlement of the estate as possible; and all those having claims against the estate, will present them for liquidation, duly vouched for, within the time prescribed by law, or the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, will be plead in bar of their discovery.

MARTIN SANER,
THOS. D. GIBBS,
Adm'rs.

March 12, 1827. 4t56

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is *JACK*, 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Matthew Williamson, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FIELDING SLATER, *Jailor.*

Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New-York, on the 7th inst. of the ship New-York, from Liverpool, English papers to the 1st of February have been received by the Editors of the New-York Commercial Advertiser. Extracts follow:

Markets.—We have not received our letters, but we understand that New Cotton which had been selling at 7d was down to 6 7 8 when the York sailed.

The Duke of Wellington succeeds the Duke of York in the command of the army, and has announced his intention of retaining the whole of the Duke's Official establishment.

The latest advices from Portugal are to the 13th of January. The morning Herald of the 30th, contains a long and interesting letter from a special correspondent sent to Lisbon to furnish information for that paper. According to this letter the British troops are hated by the lower classes, and have been coldly received by the upper ranks.

A branch of the Apostolical Junta is said to sit nightly in Lisbon, and to contribute its subscription to the grand collection made on the part of the Church in Spain, and the rest of the kindom, to resist the constitution.

Many broils had occurred between the British soldiers and the Portuguese, and ten of the former had been assassinated. These occurrences are attributed to the broils in the wine houses. Where a bottle of excellent wine can be procured for three pence, it is to be expected that it will be drank by every body. To remedy the evil, however, the British officers have directed each soldier to have a pint of wine with his dinner. ["Who would not be a [illegible]"]

The British troops already in Portugal [illegible] into the disturbed districts in three divisions. But the writer of the letter before us says this force will be altogether inadequate to hold the country.

The better opinion is that the cause of the Portuguese rebels is desperate. The Marquis of Chaves, defeated, has been compelled to withdraw to the frontiers, and must soon retreat into Spain.

The Spanish army was moving upon the Portuguese frontier, and the oxen and mules, &c. on the Portuguese side of the line, have been purchased up and driven into Spain.

Madrid dates are to Jan. 15th. A Manifesto had been issued from the War Department to the Commanders-in-chief of the different provinces. In regard to Portugal, it is decidedly pacific. It speaks of the "magnanimous King of England."

Were Spain ever so much disposed to attempt the prostration of the Constitution in Portugal, her energies would be paralised by the discontents of a Constitutional party at home. Indeed, according to letters from Madrid, a column of constitutionalists, consisting of about 300 men, had landed on the Coast of Malaga. The Governor of the Province and the Royalists Volunteers were stated to have gone in pursuit of them, and to have taken thirty-three men, who, it is added, were immediately shot.

The French government has actually withdrawn the Swiss Regiments from Madrid.

THE GREEKS.

By the letter below from M. Eynard, at the head of the Greek Committee at Geneva, it appears that the Greek cause is brightening.

The Greek frigate Hope, now called the "Decatur Millinois," arrived at Napoli on the 7th of December. She was received with great enthusiasm. Miaulis took command of her, and the Lausanne Gazette says, that the gallant admiral has already, accompanied by the rest of the flotilla, attacked the Egyptian fleet, and captured several vessels laden with amunition.

The same paper states that M. Eynard has received by way of Ancona, a letter from Spezzia of Dec. 24, which confirms the complete defeat of Redchid Pacha, and the deliverance of all Upper Greece, from Attica to Thessaly. Karaiskaki, and the Greek Commanders at the head of a numerous army, are in pursuit of the barbarians. Another column of Rumeliots had entered the Morea, marching against Ibrahim Pacha, who being beaten at every point, had been obliged to quit the plateau of Tripolizza, and to retreat to Modon.

Letters from Marseilles say that Lord Cochrane is at St. Topez, arming a brig of 400 tons, and making active preparations to join the Greeks with a considerable amount of funds.

A letter is mentioned from Lord Cochrane to the Greek Government, in which he says, that the time is approaching when he will come to their relief, and that he may be expected in the Morea in the month of March.

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There is still some discontent and opposition in *Portugal* to the new constitution. The rebels, as they are called, have some force near the boundary on Spain, and are said to be assisted by the latter. Several rencounters have happened between the rebels and the constitutional troops. The English forces arrived at Lisbon the last of December, and would assist in support of the government, and in quelling all opposition by force.

Speculation is busy in regard to the course of the Emperor of Russia. By some accounts he is said to have approved the proceedings of Great Britain, and entirely disapproved those of Spain. By others he is supposed to have serious and extensive designs against England, and to push the war with Persia, with an ultimate view to the British possessions in India.

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In England a Captain Parry made a bet of 200 sovereigns to drive his American mare 3 miles in harness in 12 minutes, and then to trot her 3 miles in 10 minutes. He won the wager. Betting, 5 to 4 on time.

—

Sir Walter Scott is to receive 11,000 pounds for an edition of 8,000 copies of his Life of Napoleon; the Baronet paying for the paper and printing. The copy right is to revert back to the author after the edition is published.

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As the crown of Hanover does not descend in the female line, should the daughter of the Duke of Kent succeed to the Crown of England, that of Hanover would devolve upon the eldest then surviving son of his late Majesty.

—

England, since the Norman Conquest, has been involved in fifty six Wars; these wars have, in the aggregate, lasted about three hundred and sixty years, at an expense of not less than seven hundred millions of dollars. The time embraces a period of seven hundred and sixty years; leaving a term of four hundred years of peace. The number of lives lost in these contests is supposed to exceed four millions!

Many of these wars are maintained by Englishmen to be just and necessary, but, we ask, what good and lasting effect has been produced by any one of these destructive controversies

Middlesex Gazette.

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Unprofitable Litigation.—It frequently happens, in cases of litigation, that both parties come off losers. This fact is strongly exemplified in a case lately decided in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, between Levett Harris and William D. Lewis, of Philadelphia. After this cause had been several years in court, and the parties had paid, for fees and costs, from *thirty* to *forty thousand dollars*, the plaintiff obtained a verdict with *one hundred dollars damages!* Should not such circumstances be a powerful warning to those who are not careful to avoid such *scrapes?*

—

Heavy Damages.—Six cents cost, and six cents damages, have been given at New York, in the case of Mr. Wallack, manager of the Chatham Theatre, against Mr. Gilfert, manager of the Bowery Theatre, for enticing away two of his performers, Mr. and Mrs. Duff.

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The bachelors in Brooklyn say they resist Gen. M'Clure's tax, in justice to themselves, as well as "their posterity!"

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Our morals.—It is stated in the public papers that the president of the United States has nominated for the office of territorial judge of Arkansas, a man by the name of Scott, who lately, while he held the same office, killed one of his associate Judges in a duel, and that the senate of the United States rejected such nomination.

—

Beauty and Fashion.—The Greek Ball given at the Park theatre in New York on Thursday 22d Feb. was attended by about 3000 persons, including, says the Gazette, "ALL *the beauty and fashion of the city.*" Population, as per last census, about 170,000!

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The collections for the *Greeks* in New York exceed the amount expected. It is said they will amount to from thirty to forty thousand dollars. One ship will not be sufficient to carry the provisions already collected.

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The steam boat William Tell arrived at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 14th, in *thirty nine hours and fifteen minutes* from Pittsburgh, a distance of *more than five hundred miles.*

—

A bill is before the legislature of Maine abolishing all military trainings in that state, except the annual one for inspection.

—

It appears, by the Map of Reconnoissance lately delineated and reported to Congress, exhibiting the country between Washington and New Orleans, that the distance, in a straight line, between those cities, is *nine hundred and sixty-four miles and ninety-two perches.*

—

It is contemplated by the Legislature of Massachusetts to appoint Commissioners who are to prepare an Insolvent Law for that State.

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During the last year, the sale of lottery tickets in Rhode Island, exceeded the sum of one million, six hundred and sixty thousand, nine hundred dollars.

Salisbury:

MARH 27, 1827.

REIOVAL.

☞ The Office of the *Western Carolinian* is REMOVED from the building which it formerly occupied East of the Court-House, to one on the same street south of the Court-House, immediately opposite the Bank; where those who may have business with the establishment, will please hereafter to apply. t56

Salisbury Vigilant Fire Company.

During the week before last, a *Fire Company* was organised in this town, (under the above title) by adopting a constitution and by-laws, and appointing officers, for the regulation and government thereof. Most of the citizens of the place, owning property here, and of course feeling a direct interest in the preservation of that property from conflagration joined the Company with alacity, and cheerfully entered into such measures as were taken to give it permanency and respectability. From the spirit of enterprize which seem to pervade the members, and the judicious regulations already adopted, confident hopes are entained of the Company's future usefulness, in protecting our property, and our lives, from the devouring element, *fire.*

The following are the officers of the Company. *Charles Fisher*, Captain; *Albert Torrence*, and *Samuel Reeves*, Lieutenants; *George Vogler*, and *Stephen L. Fetzer*, Engineers; *John H. Hardie*, Secretary; and *Edward Cress*, Treasurer.

—

We mentioned in our last, the receipt of two Circular letters, one from Mr. Long, late representative in Congress from this district, and the other from Mr. Carson, late representative from the Morgan district; from which we will now make a few extracts on those subjects most immediately interesting to their late constituents: The necessity we are under, just now, of devoting considerable space to the publication of the laws of Congress, leaves us but little room for the current news of the day; hence, in order to do justice to all the objects that claim our attention, we are obliged of necessity, to be brief in relation to each: as must be our apology for not copying these circulars entire.

By an act of Congress of 1823, an appropriation of $30,000 was made, for the purpose of procuring surveys and estimates of roads and canals, in various parts of the U. S.; in reference to these surveys, &c. Mr. *Long* thus speaks:

One of the most important of these subjects is the great National Road from the City of Washington to New Orleans, a distance of 1106 miles, by the shortest route. Surveys and estimates of three different routes connecting these points have been made by the United States' Engineer Corps, and submitted to Congress, called the Eastern, Western, and Middle routes. The Eastern and Middle routes are the same to Fredericksburg; from thence the Eastern route passes through Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia; Raleigh and Fayetteville, North Carolina, and so on through the different Seats of Government, in the respective intervening States, to New Orleans. The Western route passes West of the Blue Ridge through Salisbury, North Carolina, and connects the Eastern route at Fort Mitchell, Alabama. Should the Middle route be adopted, as I am clearly of the opinion it ought to be, in preference to either of the others, it will pass through a considerable part of our district. When we take into consideration that the object of this great National work is to give the greatest possible facility of transporting the mail, the military force, camp equipage, &c. in time of emergency, we are necessarily induced to give the preference to the Middle route, for certainly it combines more of these advantages than either of the other routes. The shortness of the present session will not permit this subject to be finally acted upon before the next Congress. From the following statement, made from the report of the Board of Engineers, you will be able to form some idea of the expense of this proposed road; but I confess, as large as the estimate may appear, judging from all public works which have come within my notice, particularly under the authority of the General Government, I have no hesitation in believing when it comes to be tested will be found quite inadequate, and only an entering wedge to an endless expenditure of public money. The shortest distance as before observed is found on the Middle route, to be 1106 miles, estimated to cost $5,428 per mile, amounting to near six millions of dollars."

On the subject of the next Presidential Election, which is becoming a theme of much interest among the people, Mr. Long concludes his circular as follows:

"Present appearances, I think, are indicative of considerable strife in the next Presidential Election. It must be admitted to be a source of regret that circumstances should so soon after the disagreeable contest we have so recently had, make it necessary to again disturb the repose of the people on this important subject. However, the circumstance of there being but two candidates, and, consequently, the almost certainty of the election being made by the people, is a great consolation, and will, I hope, preclude the necessity of either candidates or members of Congress interfering with the subject. The same necessity for their sentiments being so freely expressed and fully known does not exist, as on former occasions, inasmuch as there is no probability of the unpleasant task of electing the President again devolving on Congress. I for one, although disclaiming disguise or concealment in all my official acts, believing there are conflicting opinions honestly existing amongst my constituents, feel no disposition to warmly engage in the contest, greatly preferring to leave it to the wise discretion of those who are equally capable with myself of judging of their own interest, and should I be continued in their service will be entirely controlled by their decision. It must be within the recollection of many of you that I have been frequently charged with over acting my part in the last contest, and contended that members of Congress had no right to interfere with the Presidential Election. Under the then existing circumstances I believed that I did nothing more than my duty required of me, with a view to preventing the election from going to the House of Representatives. But as the same necessity does not now exist, I frankly admit I should be travelling out of my duty were I to anxiously engage in the approaching contest. I, therefore, confidently hope there will be found no cause of complaint against me on this subject. The Journals of Congress will show, that on many national subjects I have disagreed with the Administration. My opposition to it arises from a different source from the charge of "Intrigue, bargain and management," which has been so profusely promulgated from one end of the Continent to the other, which justice and candour compels me to say I do not, and never did, believe. It is the general policy of this as well as Mr. Monroe's administration, (which was nearly the same on the subject of internal improvement and import duties,) that I object. And whether that policy, which we in the Southern States so justly complain of, will be changed by cancelling the power into the hands of others, I cannot positively state. It will no doubt, (as it ought,) be a subject of inquiry and sober reflection with the people; and if they can come to just conclusions, that the evil complained of may be remedied, in justice to themselves they ought to unite in effecting it. Permit me to embrace this opportunity of tendering to you my most profound acknowledgements in return for the very generous support I have so repeatedly received at your hands, and ask you again to consider me a candidate for the next Congress.

With sentiments of esteem, I am, very respectfully, your humble servant,

JOHN LONG, Jr.

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Mr. *Carson*, after giving a compendious view of the most important business which has occupied the attention of Congress during the session, thus speaks of the finances of the country:

As the financial concerns of the nation must be looked upon with deep interest by every citizen, I deem it necessary to advise you of their present state. It appears from the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, that there will be a decline in the receipts of the present year, under those of last year, of $2,735,932 50; and, should the wool bill go into operation, it will certainly produce an additional decline of nearly two millions more; [the bill here alluded to by Mr. Carson, did not pass, but was laid on the table in the Senate] and, what is most objectionable in this bill, is, that, while it lessens the revenue, it imposes a heavier tax upon the consumer of woollen articles; which tax goes into the pockets of those incorporated companies of capitalists of the north.

Another injury to our revenue will result from the British orders in council of July last, interdicting our trade with her West India colonies. And it is clearly demonstrable, that this interdict and injury to our commerce and revenue, was caused by the mismanagement, weakness, and culpable remissness, of the present administration. The President attempted to throw the responsibility of this business off himself, by referring it to Congress. It is now under our consideration, and what may be done with it I cannot say. [Nothing has been done with it; the two houses disagreeing, all legislation on the subject has failed.] It is hoped, however, that such measures will be taken, and such offers made, to the British Government, based upon principles of reciprocity, as will induce a repeal of their orders in council, and the re-establishment of our commercial intercourse with her colonies.

The bill relative to the contemplated national road from this city to New Orleans, has not been touched.

On the subject of the Presidency, Mr. Carson is brief, but very determined. He says:

Our pacific relations with all nations, and our extended intercourse with the world, justly the hope, that we will continue to rise in prosperity, wealth, and national importance; and should we fail in the realization of this hope, the fault will be with the rulers of the government and not the government itself.

Before I conclude, fellow-citizens, permit me to bring to your notice the importance of a crisis which is fast approaching—a crisis big with the fate of the people's rights; and one which may decide forever the important question whether the people will be governed by their own wills, or whether the *intrigues, management*, and *corruption*, of the present ambitious aspirants for office, will again stifle their voices, and triumph over our dearest rights, perhaps, for ever. Such is the importance of the next Presidential election. But I rest confident that in the contest the people will be heard, and distinctly understood; and that while corruption is made to tremble at the majesty of their power, that they will reward the merits of that *patriot, statesman*, and *honest man*, General Andrew Jackson, by elevating him to the highest office in their gift.

In conclusion, permit me to say, that the best reward for my humble services is your approbation of my conduct. To assume that I have acted correctly upon all the various and complicated subjects which have come before us, would be claiming to myself a merit which does not fall to the lot of any man, whether acting in a private or public capacity. But, that my best judgment has been exerted to serve you in the best manner, will not, I trust, be doubted; and for this distinction conferred upon me by you, I tender you my sincere and heartfelt thanks; and, also, my services to represent you in the 20th Congress.

Your fellow citizen,

SAML. P. CARSON.

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[COMMUNICATED.]

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

A few days before the rise of Congress, as customary, each branch of that body proceeded to the election of its printer. The house of representatives elected Messrs. Gales & Seaton; but the Senate, thinking, perhaps, that the gentlemen had fattened long enough on the pap of the Treasury, refused to elect them, and chose as their Printer, Gen. *Duff Green*, Editor of the U. States Telegraph. This result, it seems, has given mortal insult to these mighty men, Gales & Seaton; and they have set about revenging themselves by publishing a series of strictures against Messrs. Van Buren, Macon, Branch, and all others who had the hardihood to vote against them. Before the election of public printers came on, they were as mute as mice; but now it is over, and Congress adjourned, they come out with all the virulence of smothered enmity against all who dare to doubt the infallibility of "the powers that be"—Clay and Co. This is not at all surprising to those who have noted the "signs of the times." For more than twelve months, it has been known that Messrs. Clay and Adams held the reins that direct the Nat. Intelligencer. It was also pretty well understood, that as soon as the election of printers to Congress was over, and Congress adjourned, the Nat. Intelligencer would chime in with the Nat. Journal and Phenix Gazette; and so indeed it has done, to the full tide of its promises.

As a sort of apology for this sudden, and, some, unexpected movement, they allege the vote against them in the Senate; and they gravely assure the public, that this is the first demonstration of an organized opposition against the administration! Wonderful men indeed must these Printers be, that *they* should be selected by the Senate of the U. States as the first object on which to breake the fury of the OPPOSITION! The fact is otherwise, and they know it well. At the session before the last it was ascertained that the parties in the Senate were nearly balanced; and at the late session every wild project of the administration was defeated; for instance, their tariff bill on woollens, their colonial bill, and others: but all these furnished no "signs of the times," until the senate refused to re-elect Messrs. Gales & Seaton their printers. Really, these modest printers are conjuring themselves up to be very great men, when they thus array the Senate of the United States against Gales & Seaton, would

"Resemble ocean into tempest wrought,
"To waft a feather, or to drown a fly."

Mr. Van Buren seems to be the hero in the revilings. He whom they formerly lauded to the skies, and wished to make Vice President, is now, in their infallible judgments, "fallen from his high estate,—and weltering in"—not his blood,—but their abuse. But the best of the joke is yet to come. It seems that some printer in N. York, has thrown out the idea, that at the next session of Congress, there probably will be a *caucus*,—to nominate the next President,—who will not be Mr. John Q. Adams nor yet Mr. Clay. This surmise of the N. York printer, seems to fill the Editors of the Intelligencer with terrible forebodings. The idea is alarming to them, that their old friend "King Caucus" should undergo a resurrection, and stand arrayed against them. Be not alarmed, Gentlemen; "King Caucus" rests quietly in the tomb of the Capulets, and there he will continue to slumber for ages. But mark the ingratitude of man: Messrs. Gales & Seaton, whose columns, for two years previous to the late Presidential contest, were devoted to the praises of *Caucus*;—who defended the caucus of '56, throughout,—now turn round, and most unmercifully abuse their old liege lord;—they actually call him "*King Caucus*," and assure us that he is a dangerous character. When they thought caucusing could aid them, they defended the practice; but now, since his satanic majesty is "dead—and be-d——d"—they turn in and revile him! O, tempora! O, mores!

X. Y. Z.

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A resolution was passed by the house of representatives, on the last day of its session, directing the clerk of the house to subscribe, for the use of congress, for 500 copies of Gales & Seaton's Register of debates in Congress. This is a valuable work; and the patronage which the house of representatives has now bestowed on it, will enable the enterprising publisher, to continue it, for the present year, at least.

A numerous meeting of the citizens of Petersburg, Virginia, was held in the court-house in that town, on Friday, the 9th inst. to concert measures to promote the election of *Andrew Jackson* to the Presidency of the U. S. at the next term; resolutions expressive of their determination in this respect, and a spirited address to the people of Virginia, on the subject, were adopted. Virginia is now as determined for Jackson, as she was in 1824 for Crawford.

Mr. *Randolph* has consented to stand as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives of the next Congress, from the district in which he resides. He will be elected, of course.

Mr. Speaker Taylor.—On Saturday, the 3d inst. the last day of the session of Congress, Mr. Swan, of New-Jersey, offered the following resolution in the house of representatives; which not being objected to, was entered upon the journals as having been unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to the Hon. John W. Taylor, for the able, impartial, and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations, and performed the arduous and important duties of the Chair.

After a few appropriate remarks from the Speaker, he adjourned the House *sine die*.

Negro *Scott*, belonging to Simeon Cochran, of Person county, was condemned at the Hillsboro' superior court, week before last, of murdering Mr. William Marshall, and sentenced to be hanged on the 19th of May next.

Early Asparagus.—The Norfolk (Virginia) Herald, of the 5th of March, states that the editor of that paper was presented with a fine bunch of Asparagus, the day before, which grew in that town, in the garden of Mr. Joseph A. Barron.

Peace Made!—We mentioned in our last that Gen. M'Clure (who has of late gained some notoriety by his bachelor tax bill in the New-York legislature) had *capitulated* to the Bachelors, on certain conditions: it now appears that the terms of the capitulation have been accepted by the bachelors, as the Albany Gazette informs us that the Gen. had received and accepted an invitation to the great "Bachelor's Ball" in the city of New-York, on the 5th inst. for the benefit of the Greeks!" Peace having thus been made between Gen. M'Clure and the bachelors, the latter will doubtless be suffered to enjoy, undisturbed, the luxury of "single blessedness," to their hearts' content.

Dinner to Gen. Saunders.—The citizens of Milton complimented Gen. Saunders, their late able representative in congress, with a public dinner, on Saturday, the 10th inst. Mr. Calhoun, Vice President of the U. S. having arrived here on Friday, the 9th, received and accepted an invitation to the dinner. The Vice President, and Gen. Saunders, having each been complimented in the toasts drank after the cloth was removed, returned their thanks to the company in short and appropriate addresses.

Gen. Saunders having made arrangements for removing from Milton, and locating himself in Salisbury, has publicly declined offering again for congress, where, for six years past, he has so ably represented the people of Cas-well district.

Mr. Potter, the member of the house of commons from the Borough of Halifax, has requested us, through a friend of his, to publish his apologetic speech, delivered on the 1st ult. on the subject of a bill which he introduced into the house for the establishment of a *Political College* in this state; in the course of which, he apologizes, *to the house*, for the violence of his manner, and the personalities he indulged in, when speaking on a former occasion. We have a disinclination to publish the speech, when we can spare room for it; although we cannot acknowledge that the few sentences we gave in relation to the *sharp-shooting* between Messrs. Crain, Fisher, and himself, imposes on us any obligation to do so. Mr. Potter, in these *apologetic* remarks, wishes to induce the belief that he is "more sinn'd against than sinning;" how far he makes this appear, we will give our readers an opportunity of judging for themselves, by publishing the speech, within a few weeks; and we will take this early opportunity to beseak the reader's attention, for fear he won't have enough about the matter to read the speech.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court adjourned yesterday, after an arduous session of ten weeks. The industry and vigour with which the members of the Bench have applied themselves, for so protracted a term, to the important business before them, are worthy of all commendation, and fit to be examples even to younger men. A vast number of cases has been decided—we believe nearly 80. *Nat. Jour. 16th ult.*

Asparagus. The Elizabeth City (North-Carolina) Star, of the 10th inst. says, "We were presented on Thursday last, with a bunch of this fine vegetable, raised in the garden of Dr. Saml. Mathews of this town. One of the stalks measured rather more than two inches in circumference."

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

In the National Journal of the 17th inst. we find the proclamation of the President of the United States, interdicting the commercial intercourse between the ports of the U. States and the British colonial possessions in North America and the West Indies. The consequences of this measure will be severely felt by the Southern states, in the depression of commerce, the enhanced price of groceries, &c.

We have received the "Saturday Evening Statesman," a weekly newspaper, published by True and Green, Boston. It is a large imperial sheet, is elegantly printed, ably edited, supports Gen. Jackson for President, and is, altogether, an interesting and valuable paper. Any person in this section of country desirious of subscribing to the paper, can do so through the agency of the Editor of the Carolinian.

We have just heard with feelings of deep regret, of the death of the Rev. Thomas Howard, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church in this Circuit, which happened under circumstances peculiarly distressing. He was to have been married this week to a young lady in Virginia and as we learn, was on his way to consummate his engagement, when his horse took fright, ran away and threw him out of his gig, by which he was so much injured, as to survive but a short time.

Raleigh Register.

The Hon. Martin Van Buren, of New York, passed through this place last week, on his way to Charleston. There were several other members of Congress here at the same time.

Fayetteville Journal, 14th inst.

A Public Dinner was offered to Mr. *Randolph* by the citizens of Norfolk, on his arrival at that place from Washington, which he declined on account of delicate health.

On his arrival at Richmond, a dinner was given to him by the members of the Legislature, at which he made a short speech, as did Messrs. McDuffie and Archer, who were present as guests.

J. Sparks, editor of the N. American Review, is about to publish an edition of all the public and private writings of GEN. WASHINGTON.

The following is Mr. Randolph's toast, at the dinner recently given him at Richmond, Virginia:

Virginia.—The son who will not stand by such a mother, must be a bastard.

The Senate of the United States have had the subject of colonizing the blacks in Africa before them. Mr. Hayne, denied the power of Congress to engage in that business, and stated the curious fact, on the authority of official papers, that the agents of the colony of Monrovia, under their gallant leader, the Rev. Mr. Ashmun, has organized that establishment into military corps, and were engaged in warlike enterprizes, having committed hostilities upon Spaniards, French and natives.

RAIL WAYS.

The length of the railway between Stockton and Darlington, England, is twelve miles. There are two coaches upon it for the conveyance of passengers, each of which runs twice a day between the two towns. One of the coaches carries six inside, and fifteen outside passengers, and performs the journey in one hour and a half, with the aid of a single horse. The other coach carries *forty* passengers, and is also drawn by one horse.

A lady of New York has embroidered a rick silk reticule, intended as a compliment to the sister of Bolivar who resides near Carracas. On one side is a portrait of Washington, and on the other that of Bolivar, executed in embroidery, and encircled with wreaths of rich and beautiful flowers.

SHOES IN LYNN, MASS.

The population of Lynn is over 5,000, nearly all of whom are supported by the shoe business. From 1,200,000 to 1,400,000 pairs of shoes are made annually in the town, of an average value of 75 cents per pair, making near $1,000,000. The females of the town earn more than $60,000 annually by binding and ornamenting shoes. Millions of low priced fancy shoes have been sent to South America, and sold at a profit. There is a chocolate manufactory in Lynn, which makes 60 tons of chocolate in a year. The Lynn fishermen at this time bring in 6,000 pounds of fish daily.

The great Tunnel of the Union Canal near Lebanon, Pa. was completed on the 22d ult. after the continued labour of nine teen months. This is the largest Tunnel in the United States, being seventeen feet high, and eight hundred feet long, excavated entirely through solid rock.

The Legislature of Louisiana, has granted to Mrs. Randolph, the daughter of Mr. Jefferson, the sum of *ten thousand dollars* in stock, bearing interest of six per cent. per annum, redeemable in ten years or sooner, at the discretion of the Legislature.

New Fashion.—*It is said*, in the New-Hampshire Statesman, that it is becoming fashionable in the country there about to pay the newspaper printers punctually. Warm hopes are entertained that this fashion will become universal.

Among the Governors of Connecticut there have been two Trumbulls, father and son; two Griswolds, also father and son; and three Wolotts, father, son, and grand-son, the latter of whom is the present Governor.

Royalty!—George the 4th, at a late visit to the London theatres, is said to have exclaimed—"wonderful, wonderful," whilst Braham was singing "God save the King," and to have shaken hands with Liston the comedian. These are two striking instances of criticism and condescension.

The College of Carlisle, (Pennsylvania) has received $8,110 as a bequest from the late Robert Coleman, Esq.

Galileo is said to have been born on the day of Michael Angelo's death, and on the day of his death, Sir Isaac Newton was born. If this remarkable coincidence be a fact, such an unbroken chain of intellect would almost lead one to believe in the Pythagorean doctrine of the transmigration of souls.

"He who is not handsome at twenty, nor strong at thirty, nor rich at forty, nor wise at fifty, will never be handsome, nor strong, nor rich, nor wise."

Midas was so great a min that every thing he touched turned to gold—altered case now; touch a great man with gold, and he will change to any thing.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Robert Fulton arrived at New-York on the 13th inst. from Liverpool, and brings Liverpool papers of the 9th ult. and London papers of the 7th.

The British Parliament was to assemble on the 8th, and a circular had been issued from the Treasury to the members of the House of Commons, requesting a general attendance on Monday the 19th of February, when the resolutions respecting the corn laws were to be introduced.

Mr. Vice President Calhoun's call for investigation is noticed at length in the London papers.

The King has expressed his determination to pay such debts of the Duke of York as the property and effects of the late Duke might not liquidate. The whole amount of debts is about £500,000—of property about £160,000.

A curious question of "etiquette," has arisen at the French Court, which threatens serious and almost national consequences. The Ambassador of the Emperor of Austria, M. d'Appony, has been instructed to refuse to recognise the titles of the old Marshals of Bonaparte, derived from conquered places, now within the rule of Austria; and instead, therefore, of addressing the Marshals, Soult, Oudinot, and Marmont, as Dukes of Dalmatia, Reggio, and Ragusa, he calls them Dukes Soult, Oudinot, and Marmont. The Marshals have complained to the King, and threatened the Ambassador.—Old Oudinot threatens to run his sword through the Austrian, and Soult sent him word, that "in whatever place he meets with M. d'Appony, the Duke of Dalmatia *will have great pleasure* in giving M. d'Appony *unequivocal proofs* of what he thinks concerning him."

The whole subject had been brought under the notice of the Chamber of Deputies, and there is no saying what great events may from these trifling causes spring.

We have received the following disastrous account from Batavia (East Indies) under the date of the 9th of October:

About the 1st of October, a battle took place between the Dutch force, commanded by Gen. Van Geen, who is second in command, and next to Gen. De Kock, who is Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief,) and the insurgents, commanded by Djupo Nagoro, in person, and we lament to add, that the Dutch forces were totally annihilated, and the General only saved his life by hiding himself. He returned to Samarang without a single follower. The battle was fought between Solo and Samarang: the greatest consternation prevailed at the latter place. We know not, observes the writer of the leter, from which the above account is derived, "what troops are coming from Europe, but if five or six thousand men do not arrive in a few weeks, twenty thousand will not save Java, for every mile the insurgents advance, their strength increases.

Buenos Ayres.—A late London paper gives it as a report entitled to confidence, that the government of Buenos Ayres has made a direct and pressing application to the British cabinet, to interfere, by mediatory means, for the purpose of putting an end to the present war waging with Brazil, and that an Envoy, charged with this special commission, was to sail from London for Rio de Janeiro in the next packet.

A letter from Porto Cavello, of February 16, states that Bolivar remained at Caraccas, but was expected to proceed for Valencia in a few days. An order had been issued, directing that all Custom House duties, throughout Colombia, should be paid in *cash*, the Government vales not to be received in any case. This order, it was thought, would occasion much embarrassment to trade, and distress to the holders of the Government paper, which is thus dishonored.

The letter adds, that Mr. Litchfield, our Consul at Porto Cavello, had been several days at Caraccas, "on important business with the Liberator."

MAJ. H. W. CONNER,

Of Lincoln county, we are requested to state, is a candidate for re-election to the House of Representatives of the next Congress. t35

The Markets.

Fayetteville, March 13.—Apple brandy, 45 to 50; Peach do. 60 to 75; Bacon, 7 to 8; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee 19, COTTON, 8 to 8 75; Corn, 70 to 75; flour, 5 a 6 50; Iron, 5 50 to 6 50; Molasses 32 to 35; Sugar, 9 to 10; Salt, 85 to 90; Whiskey, 45 to 50. *Observer.*

There appears to be but little variation in the price of cotton since our last; the price appears to be steady. We quote sales this morning at from $8 50 to $8 75. *Journal, 14th inst.*

Charleston, March 14.—Cotton, upland, 8¼ a 9½; whiskey, 37 to 38; apple brandy, 35, beeswax, 26 to 28; bacon, 7 to 8; bagging, 22 to 24; salt, Liverpool in bulk 47 a 50; Turks Island 55; sugar, brown, 9 to 9½; Coffee, 14 to 15; molasses, 32 a 00; black pepper, 16; corn, 48 a 59; flour 5 to 5¼.

Cotton.—Owing to the advance of Freights and the late news received from Liverpool, there is a reduction on all descriptions of Uplands of fully a half a cent—the business is limited and the stock has increased. We quote, Ordinary, 8; fair to good, 8½ a 9; prime 9½, and for selection, 10—principal sales at 9 cents.

Grain.—Cargo sales of Corn have been at 58 a 59, being a reduction of 2 cents on former price. The stock is abundant and demand rather limited.

North-Carolina bank notes, 2 to 2½ per cent discount; Georgia, do. 1 to 1½ do.

Camden, March 17.—Cotton, 7½ a 8¼; corn, 80 a 00; whiskey, 55 a 60; salt, 80 a 87½; flour, 7 a 7 50; wheat, $1 25 to 1 50; peach brandy 65 to 75; apple do. 60 to 65; bacon 8 to 10; beef 6 to 7. *Journal.*

From the Cheraw Spectator, March 16.

Cotton is coming in, in limited quantities, and sells readily from 8 to 8¼, prime lots 9.

Married,

In this county, by George Locke, Esq. on the 15th inst. Dr. John Scott to Miss Esther Locke.

On Tuesday, the 27th February last, by M. Howell, Esq. Mr. G. G. Howard, late of Iredell county, N. C. to Miss Temperance C. Wilson, daughter of Benjamin Wilson, Esq. of Hancock county, Georgia.

On the 15th inst. by W. Harris, Esq. Mr. John Glover to Miss Elizabeth Hill, daughter of Mr. Henry Hill. Also, on the 20th inst. by Adam Roseman, Esq. Mr. Peter Mowery to Miss Mary Holtshouser. Also, on the same day, by the Rev. Daniel Sherer, Mr. John Brown to Miss Magdalen Troutman,—all of this county.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 5th inst. by Philemon Morris, Esq. Mr. Joseph Fairis, aged 78 years, to Miss Nancy Squires, aged 77!

DIED,

In this county, on the 16th inst. Mr. John Atwell, aged 85 years. ☞ The deceased having some children, and other connexions, in the Western Country, the Tennessee papers would confer a favour on them by publishing the above.

LAND, for Sale.

I WILL sell, on a credit, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on Tuesday, the 24th of April next, being the time of the Superior Court, that valuable

TRACT *of* LAND,

on which the widow of the late John Moore resides, containing 560 acres, situated immediately on the Catawba river, between Thompson's and Tool's Ford. ANDREW HOYL.

Lincoln county, March 19, 1827. 4t58

Benbow's Hand Grist-Mill.

THE subscriber having purchased from William Benbow, of Guilford county, the original Patentee, a patent-right, for the County of Iredell, to make and sell *Mills*, called *Horizontal Grist Mills*, informs the citizens of said county that he will furnish, in a reasonable time, any supply that may be required. From the decided superiority of these Mills (which are placed and run in the usual manner) to those of Mendenall, which superiority has been adjudged not only by himself, but also by those who are best acquainted with this kind of machinery, the subscriber feels confident that the advantages of Benbow's Mills give then a decided claim upon the patronage of the public. Persons are invited to call and examine a description of those mills for themselves. The subscriber expects to have one in operation at the May Court, before and at which time he will be ready to make engagements for any number that may be demanded. The subscriber will generall be found at his residence about six miles west from Statesville.

SHIRLEY LAFERTY.

March 19*th*, 1827. 3wi55-57-59

Benbow's Hand Grist-Mill.

THE subscriber having purchased from William Benbow, of Guilford county, the original Patentee, a patent-right for the County of Lincoln, to make and sell *Mills*, called *Horizontal Grist-Mills*, informs the citizens of said county that he will furnish, in a reasonable time, any supply that may be required. From the decided superiority of these Mills (which are placed and run in the usual manner) to those of Mendenhall, which superiority has been adjudged not only by himself, but also by those who are best acquainted with this kind of machinery, the subscriber feels confident that the advantages of Benbow's Mills give them a decided claim upon the patronage of the public. Persons are invited to call and examine a description of those mills for themselves. The subscriber expects to have one by the 1st of April, and at the next county Court at Lincolnton, before and at which times he will be ready to make engagements for any number that may be demanded. The subscriber will generally be found at his residence about 15 miles from Lincolnton, on the Island Ford road.

JOHN REECE.

March 19*th*, 1827. 3wi55-57-59

North-Carolina, Surry county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, November term, 1826: Thomas Douglass vs. Edward Beeson; original attachment. It appearing to the court, that the defendant lives in another state, it is therefore ordered, that advertisement be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear to the said suit, and replevy, judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

3mt67 JO: WILLIAMS, *Clk.*

Wanted,

TO learn the *Confectionary, Distilling* and *Baking* business, a Lad from 16 to 17 years of age, of steady habits, and who can be well recommended: he will find good encouragement, by applying to

WM. CURTIS.

Salisbury, March 26, 1827. 3t57

HEAD QUARTERS,

Statesville, Iredell county, N. C.
February 28th, 1827.

THE Brigadier General of the 7th brigade, 4th division, being about to resign his appointment to that office, it is made his duty, by the 17th section of the act of 1806, of the militia laws of this state, to notify the commandants of regiments composing his brigade, of their senior officer, in order that their future returns may be made through him to the Adjutant General: In compliance, therefore, with the above requisition, it is hereby made known, that Col. *William H. Kerr*, of the 1st Rowan or 63d state regiment, is the senior Colonel Commandant of this brigade, his commission bearing date the 18th December, 1817; and that the returns of this year are to be made to him.

By order of Brig. Gen. GEO. L. DAVIDSON.

2t56 J. W. BYARS, *Aid de Camp.*

Valuable Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Robert Abernathy, Junior, to me, to secure the payment of a certain debt therein mentioned, I will proceed to sell, for cash, at Beaty's Ford, in Lincoln county, on 10th day of April next, the following property, to wit;

Eleven or twelve NEGROES, consisting of two men, one woman, boy and children, all likely, young, and of excellent character.

Also, the tract of *Land* whereon said Abernathy lives, with a *Cotton Machine* on it. And another Tract, on the Catawba River, about two miles above Beaty's Ford, containing 296 acres, being part of David Hutchenson's tract of land. If all should not be sold on the day appointed, the sale will continue next day.

ROBT. H. BURTON, *Trustee.*

March 6th, 1827. 3t56

The Catawba Journal will insert the above three times, and send account to the Trustee at Beaty's Ford.

NAILS for Sale.

THE subscriber, acting as Agent for Mrs Henry Fulenwider, proprietor of the *Lincoln Nail Manufactory*, offers to the public *NAILS* of all sizes and descriptions, by the keg or quantity, upon terms equally satisfactory as they can be brought from Charleston or any other city to this place. Those wishing to supply themselves, can do so by making application to the undersigned.

EDWARD CRESS, *Agent.*

Salisbury, Feb. 15*th*, 1827. 6mt75

N. B. *Old Copper Stills*, and other Old Copper, bought by the subscriber. E. CRESS.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a *deed of trust*, executed to me by *Edward Yarbrough*, to secure the payment of certain sums of money therein specified, I will proceed to sell, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 10th day of April next, (it being Tuesday of the Superior Court) fourteen likely *Negroes*, five *Horses*, and one *Barouch* and *Harness*. Cash, or approved negotiable paper, will be required in payment.

MICHAEL BROWN, *Trustee.*

March 6, 1827. 3t57

The Charlotte Stage,

HAS commenced running between this place and Camden, S. C. once a week—distance 80 miles. It leaves Charlotte every Wednesday at 5 o'clock, P. M. and arrives at Camden on Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M.; leaves Camden on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and arrives in Charlotte on Monday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

FARE—Passage to Camden, $5, or 6¼ cents per mile. For seats, apply at the different Post-Offices.

Persons wishing to travel on this line, may expect to meet with good accommodations, and on as cheap terms as any other line in the southern country. There is now a direct stage line from Charleston, S. C. to Knoxville, Tennessee, which passes through this place; and besides, stages leave here every week, in different directions, thus affording facilities of communication with every section of the country.

THOMAS BOYD.

Charlotte, Feb 24, 1827. 4t55.

Mail Stage,

Between LINCOLNTON and SALISBURY.

THE subscriber is now running a Stage regularly once a week, between Lincolnton and Salisbury; leaves Lincolton every Monday morning, and arrives in Salisbury at 10 o'clock next day; and returning, leaves Salisbury at 2 o'clock P. M. and arrives in Lincolnton on Wednesday evening: Fare, 8 cents per mile. His stage is a substantial, comfortable vehicle; and his horses strong and gentle. All who wish a passage on this route, may rest assured that every thing shall be done by the subscriber to render their situation as comfortable and pleasant as possible. The public are invited to *try* the stage. R. H. REYNOLDS.

February 4, 1827. 49

Estate of Jemima Rice.

HAVING, at the February term of Rowan County Court, qualified as Administrator on the estate of Jemima Rice, late of said county, dec'd. the subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said dec'd. to present them, properly vouched for, within the time prescribed by law, or the act of assembly in such cases made and provided, will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ROBERT N. FLEMING, *Adm'r.*

March 10, 1827. 3t55p

Runaway Negro.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a certain Negro girl, calling herself *Eliza*, has been taken up and confined in the gaol of this county, on the 24th of February last: says she belongs to a Mr. George Harris, of Georgia, a negro trader, who bought her in Norfolk, Va. at a sale of the estate of John Johnston, and escaped from him between Morganton and Rutherfordton. Said girl is about 18 or 19 years old, of a dark mulatto complexion, about 5 feet 2 or 4 inches high, well made, and free spoken. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property and pay charges, or otherwise she will be dealt with according to law.

GARLAND DICKERSON,

Gaoler of Rutherford county, N. C.

March 2d, 1827. 3t56

To Brick Makers,

Owners of Saw-Mills, Shingle-Makers, and *MECHANICKS.*

PROPOSALS will be received by the committee for building the Episcopal Church in Salisbury, for the delivery of eighty thousand *Brick*, 9 inches long, 4½ inches wide, and 3 inches thick. Also, for a large quantity of pine and oak *Lumber*, consisting of scantling, flooring, and other plank of various descriptions. The brick to be all well moulded and well burned; no other will be received. The plank and scantling to be of good timber, sound and clear of knots. A distinct bill of the lumber will be furnished to the lowest bidder, so soon as he gives in his prices for the different kinds of stuff necessary for such a building. A quantity of shingles, 21 inches long and 4 inches wide, will also be contracted for. The proposals will be handed to Edwd. Cress, Esq. who will lay them before the rest of the committee for decision. The proposals will be decided on by the 15th of April next. Therefore, all persons wishing to contract for any of the above materials, must put in their terms before that period.

Proposals will likewise be received, for executing the brick-work, and carpenter's work, or for the whole building. Plans will be furnished the undertaker or undertakers, as soon as the work is contracted for.

JOHN M'CLELLAND,
STEPHEN L. FERRAND,
JOHN BEARD, Jr.
EDWARD CRESS,
THOMAS CHAMBERS,
5t57 *Committee.*

March 7th, 1827.

☞ The Greensborough Patriot, and Hillsborough Recorder, will publish the above three times, and send their bills to this Office.

REMOVAL.

EBENEZER DICKSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public, that he has removed his *Boot* and *Shoe* Manufactory, from the building he lately occupied, to one a few doors south, on the same street, for some time past occupied as a watchmaker's and silversmith's shop, nearly opposite the Bank; where he will still continue to make and mend every description of

BOOTS *and* SHOES.

He employs the best workmen, uses the best leather, and charges the lowest prices, of any *good* shoemaker in this part of the country; and if after all this, he fails in pleasing those who favor him with their work, the fault cannot lie in him,—*he* thinks. The quality of his materials, the skill of his workmen, and the promptitude with which he executes all orders in his line, offer advantages to those wishing *boots* and *shoes*, greater perhaps than the town of Salisbury ever before enjoyed. Then

Let those buy now who never bought before;
Let those who always bought now buy the more.

Salisbury, Jan. 29, 1827. 47tf

Frederick T. Christman,

GRATEFUL for past favours, and hoping for a continuance of confidence in his friends and customers in his line of business, offers for sale, at the following reduced prices, the work manufactured by him.

Double Harness for Carriages, (plated)
from - - - - - 50 to $120
Gig Harness, plated, from - 25 to 50
Mail-Stage Harness, best quality, 35
Carryall do. Jappann'd mounting, 15 to 18
Braces for Carriages, per foot, 50 cents to 62½
Men's Riding Saddles, from - 10 to $25
Ladies do. - - - 12 to 35

Bridles, Valieces, Saddle-Bags, &c. made of best materials and workmanship, with punctuality and despatch; and all orders attended to, from any section of the country.

Salem, N. C. Dec. 18, 1826. 42tf

House of Entertainment.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS HOLMES respectfully acquaints his friends, and the public at large, that he has removed from the building he lately occupied, back to the one on the opposite side of the street, in which he formerly kept a *House of Entertainment*, but which has for a number of years been occupied by the Printing Office; where he is prepared to accommodate

TRAVELLERS *and* BOARDERS;

and hopes he will be able to give the same satisfaction he has done for twenty years past. Travellers are particularly invited to call at his House; "where the weary are at rest, and the wicked cease from troubling."

Salisbury, N. C. Jan'y. 30, 1827. 48

For Sale, or Rent,

MY *House and Lot* in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out-buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to

MICHAEL BROWN, *Salisbury.*

January 8, 1826. 44

The celebrated American Jack Don Pizarro,

THE property of Maj. Junius Sneed, will stand at the subscriber's stable, in Iredell County, 4 miles north of Centre Meeting House, 8 miles from Beattie's Ford, and 14 miles from Statesville, on the Wilkesboro' and Charlotte road, the ensuing season, commencing the 1st of March. Any one in this section of country, wishing to raise Mules from the best Jack in the state, will now have an opportunity of doing so, by putting their mares to Don Pixarro, as he is confessedly the best animal of the kind in North Carolina. Handbills will soon be issued, stating terms, &c. JOSEPH BYERS, Jr.

Feb. 23, 1827. 48

Taken up and Committed

TO Jail, in Concord, N. C. on the 20th April last, a negro man, who says his name is Edward, and states that he belongs to Messrs. Johnson and Hatley, who were taking him on to the South, and that he left them at the Catawba river; said boy is about 25 years old, yellow complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar above his left eye, and one on the left side of his nose. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him.

WM. O. MAHAN, *Jailor.*

Concord, Jan'y. 22d, 1827. 3mt69

Public Sale of Dry Goods.

THE subscriber will offer, at Public Sale, at Mocksville, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 27th and 28th inst. the entire

Stock of Goods

belonging to the late firm of Randolph & Young, consisting of a very general assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery*, some dry *Groceries*, and a variety of other articles, well worth the attention of Merchants. A liberal credit will be given: terms made known on the days of sale: sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

R. C. YOUNG, *Surv. Part'r.*

Mocksville, March 3d, 1827. 4t55

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Waugh & Isbell*, having been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the concern are respectfully invited to call and settle with *Livingston Isbell*, at Huntsville, who has purchased the entire Stock, &c.; or with his agent, *James Isbell*, at Germanton: and those having claims against the concern, will be settled with by Livingston Isbell, according to their several contracts and claims.

WM. P. WAUGH,
JAMES WAUGH,
WILLIAM WAUGH, Jr.
LIVINGSTON ISBELL.

Feb'y. 22nd, 1827. 6t57

The *MERCANTILE BUSINESS* will, in future, be carried on by *Livingston Isbell*, in Huntsville & Germanton; who takes the present opportunity of tendering his grateful thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal encouragement the late firm received; and flatters himself that his unremitted exertion, to give general satisfaction, aided by his brother James Isbell, at Germanton, will be such as to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints,

Oils, Window-Glass and Dye-Stuffs.

HAVILAND and ASHFIELD, offer at 304 King street, Charleston, S. C. an extensive assortment of genuine

Drugs, Medicines, & Perfumery.

Also, 120 kegs White Lead, warranted pure
430 do. do. good
18 Verdigris, pure
96 Yellow Ochre
20 bbls. Whiting, English
26 do. Linseed Oil, Philadelphia
6 hhds. Lamp Black
210 boxes Spanish Brown
72 Venetian Red
1200 lbs. Putty, in bladders
8 do. Spts. Turpentine
475 boxes Window-Glass of all sizes, from 8 by 10 to 22 by 28

Log-wood, in sticks and chipped; Cam-wood; Nicaragua, Fustic, Red-wood, Indigo, Spanish and Carolina; Aqua Fortis, Shell Lack, Alcohol, and every article for Dyer's or Hatter's use.

H. & A. can inform Merchants, Manufacturers and other dealers, that they are daily receiving additions to their stock from their House in New-York; and fancy that inducements are offered for purchasers to call as above.

Charleston, Dec. 20, 1826. 3mt59

Tailoring Business.

SILAS TEMPLETON, grateful for the liberal patronage he has received from a generous public, respectfully informs them, that, bating all contingencies, he has permanently located his business in the shop recently occupied by Revell and Templeton, on Main street, in the town of Salisbury. He has just received the latest *FASHIONS* from Philadelphia, and will continue regularly to receive them at stated periods; which will enable him to accommodate gentlemen with dress *Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c.* made after the newest and most approved styles in vogue at the north, and on more reasonable terms than such clothes have heretofore been made in Salisbury. He will *warrant* his work to be substantially and elegantly made; and, what is equally important with most persons, *it shall fit well before he will require pay.* Country cloth will be made up on the very lowest terms that any regular tailor can make a saving business in doing it for. The greatest possible pains will be taken that *no one* shall be disappointed in the work they wish to get done at his shop, either as to the fitness of their garments, durability of workmanship, or *promptness* of execution. All those, then, wishing any description of *Tailoring* done, may reasonably be asked to

Come and TRY *me; in fitting you, I'll not lack*
A hair:—if I do, I'll take the garment back.

Salisbury, Feb 5, 1827. 48

N. B. One or two Boys, from 12 to 15 years of age, who can come well recommended, will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

SILAS TEMPLETON.

State of North-Carolina, Rowan county:

NOVEMBER Sessions, 1826: Nancy Beeman, Widow of William Beeman, *vs.* James Holeman and Rebecca his wife, Temperance, Emily, James, Wilborne, Lory, Irena, Richmond, Nancy and William Beeman: Petition for dower. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, James Holeman, and Rebecca his wife, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court-house in Salisbury on the 3d Monday of May next, and answer the said petition, the same will be taken for confessed, and heard ex parte.

6t59 JOHN GILES, *Clerk.*

North-Carolina, Ashe county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions; February term, 1827: Richard Gentry *vs.* Leander S. Bray; original attachment. It appearing to the court that the defendant, Leander S. Bray, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for said defendant to appear at our next county court, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday of April next, and replevy, put in bail, and plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be given against him by default.

Test: T. CALLOWAY, *c. c. c.*

Price adv. $2 50.

Gold Mine.

WANTED to hire, a number of able hands to work at the *Gold Mine* on Beaver-Dam Creek, Montgomery county, formerly known as Chisholm's Mine, to which the Steam-Engine is attached. Liberal wages will be given, and the cash paid monthly.

February 12, 1827. 50

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, passed at the second session of the Nineteenth Congress.

[PUBLIC—NO. 12.]

An act making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-seven.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That, for defraying the expenses of the Navy, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated.

For the pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, other than those at Navy Yards, Shore Stations, and in Ordinary, one million one hundred and twelve thousand three hundred and nine-two dollars and twenty-five cents; for the pay, subsistence, and allowances of officers, and pay of seamen, and others, at Navy Yards, Shore Stations, Hospitals, and in Ordinary, one hundred and seventy-two thousand nine hundred and twenty-four dollars and twenty-five cents; for the pay of Naval Constructors, Superintendents, and all the civil establishments at the several Navy Yards, fifty-eight thousand and thirty-one dollars and fifty cents; for provisions, five hundred and seventy-nine thousand one hundred and forty-eight dollars, and fifty-four cents; for repairs of vessels in Ordinary, and for the wear and tear of vessels in commission, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars; for medicines, surgical instruments, hospital stores, and all other expenses on account of sick, fifty thousand dollars; for ordnance, and ordnance stores, thirty-five thousand dollars; for repairs and improvements of Navy Yards, two hundred and thirty-one thousand seven hundred dollars and seventy-two cents; for defraying the expenses which may accrue during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, for the following purposes; for freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description; for wharfage and dockage; for storage and rent; for travelling expenses of officers, and transportation of seamen; for house rent or chamber money, and for fuel and candles to officers, other than those attached to Navy Yards and Shore Stations; for commissions, clerk hire, office rent, stationary, and fuel, to Navy Agents; for premiums and incidental expenses of recruiting; for apprehending deserters; for compensation to Judge Advocates; for perdiem allowance for persons attending Courts Martial and Courts of Inquiry, and to officers engaged in extra service, beyond the limits of their stations; for printing and for stationary of every description; for books, charts, nautical and mathematical instruments, chronometers, models, and drawing; for purchase and repairs of steam and fire engines, and for machinery; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and for carts, wheels, and workmen's tools of every description for postage of letters on public service; for pilotage; for cabin furniture of vessels in commission; for taxes on Navy Yards and public property; for assistance rendered to public vessels in distress; for incidental labor at Navy Yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel for forges, foundries, steam engines, and for candles, oil, and fuel, for vessels in commission and in ordinary; and for no other object or purpose whatever, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars; for contingent expenses for objects arising in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and not herein before enumerated, five thousand dollars; for pay and subsistence of the Marine Corps, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars; for clothing for the same, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars; for fuel for the same, six thousand dollars; for contingencies for the same, fourteen thousand dollars; for medicines for the same, two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars; for barracks for the same forty-one thousand dollars; for carrying into effect a joint resolution of Congress, of May twenty-second, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, directing surveys and estimates for dry docks, two thousand seven hundred and seven dollars and twenty-seven cents; for the agency on the coast of Africa, and expenses of supporting in the United States, and transporting to the coast of Africa, those persons who have been released and subject to be transported by the provisions of the act of eighteen hundred and nineteen, thirty-six thousand seven hundred and ten dollars. For arrearages prior to the first of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, twenty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the balance of the appropriation for the Navy Department to be carried to the surplus fund on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, be, and the same are hereby re-appropriated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, however, that no money appropriated by this act shall be paid to any person, for his compensation, who is in arrears to the United States, until such person shall have accounted and paid into the Treasury all sums for which he may be liable: *Provided*, also, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to extend to balances arising solely from the depreciation of Treasury notes, received by such person to be expended in the public service; but in all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld, in pursuance of this act it shall be duty of the accounting officer, if demanded by the party, his agent, or attorney, to report, forthwith, to the agent of the Treasury Department, the balance due: and it shall be the duty of the said agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent, and his sureties.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
NATH'L. MACON,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved: 3d March, 1827.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January session, 1827. Paul Barringer *vs.* Asa Thompson; Judicial attachment, Volentine Faggert, John Barger and others, summoned as garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the def'dt. in this case is not an inhabitant of this state; ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendant, that unless he appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for said county at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of April next, then and there replevy, plead or demur, judgment final will be taken against him according to plaintiff's demand. 6t56

DANIEL COLEMAN, *Clk.*

POETRY.

THE MIND ALONE INVALUABLE.

For 'tis the mind that makes the body rich;
And as the sun breaks thro' the darkest clouds,
So honour peereth in the meanest habit.
What! is the jay more precious than the lark,
Because his feathers are more beautiful!
Or is the adder better than the eel,
Because his painted skin contents the eye?
O no, good Kate; neither art thou the worse
For this poor furniture and mean array.

Taming of the Shrew.

*A WONDERFUL PROPHECY.**

When green is red and red is white;
When pigs and poultry curse and swear;
When light is dark, and dark is light;
When people shut their eyes to stare;
When herrings grow on apple trees;
When Hampstead Hill o'er Highgate hops;
When lawyers do refuse their fees;
When rumps of beef are mutton chops;
When fire is cold and ice is hot;
When puter plates are made of tin;
When your old shirt's an' iron pot—
The water boils and I jump in;
When Brewer's drays are Barber's shops;
When Barber's blocks talk French with ease;
When mops are brooms and brooms are mops;
When sign posts turn aside to sneeze;
When oysters grow on orange trees;
When silver is to gold preferred—
When this old hat's a Cheshire cheese—
And my grandmother 's George the third—
Then little Boney will come over,
And land a thousand men at Dover.

* Written at the time when Buonaparte was preparing to invade England.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SATURDAY EVENING.

A week is past; let my thoughts run through its business; and let my conscience pass a faithful sentence. Am I a better man, a better husband, a better wife, a better neighbor, or whatever be the duties which it lays upon me? Am I more satisfied with my conduct than I was the week before? If I am not, I have lived in vain. What have I done for the good of the neighborhood? what for the public good? How have I been prospered in business; and how have I shown my thankfulness by administering to the necessities of those around me? Are no sick afflicted strangers in my vicinity? If not, this is the most favored spot under heaven. And if there are, what have I done for their relief? If in none of those things I have been improving, I am living for myself, a selfish niggard, unworthy the name of man or Christain. Am I better prepared for dying, than I was last week? And when I look forward, how am I to spend the next week, and what new project for improvement have I in mind? And what can I do for the good of others?

These are, in truth, plain and simple notions; but they are such as often come into the head of a plain man in the country. *Trenton Emporium.*

The language of the head is communicated to the mind by means of those organs which nature has furnished—the tongue and the lips. The ideas fall in audible sounds upon the ear, and are presented to the judgment, to be disposed of as circumstances may require. But the heart needs not these deceptive organs to convey its emotions; it speaks in language through the soul, silent and brief, but not to be misunderstood. No art or dissimulation of the head can give the appearance of deception to its motives. A single glance of the eye, or movement of a muscle, is sufficient to disclose and confirm the tendency of the affections.

THE ACTOR'S ALPHABET.

A was an Archer, who play'd his own ghost;
B was a Baker, as stiff as a post;
C was a Conway, 'tis known he can rant well;
D was a Dowton—oh, rare Dr. Cantwell!
E was an Egerton—clever in Clytus;
F was a Pawcet—long may he delight us;
G was a Gattie, so glorious in Tonson;
H was Miss Henry—I think she'll get on soon;
I was an Isaacs, great in Bluff Artobanes;
J was a Jones, who still brisk as champaigne is;
K was a Kemble, a Winston as busy as;
L was Liston—Lord! what a droll phiz he has;
M was a Mathews—show his equal who can;
N was poor Naldi, kill'd by a stew-pan;
O was O'Neil, whose rise was so speedy;
P was a Power, who mimick'd Macready;
Q was a Quin, once at Drury, a dancer;
R was J. Russel—I hope he may answer!
S was a Stephens—may she yet draw a high lot;
T was a Terry, superb in the Pilot;
U was an Usher, not a clown you'll more old see;
V was a Vestris, once Miss Bartolozzi;
W was a Warde, whom we see with delight—
X was his mark, though no doubt he can write;
Y was Young, whom 'tis said they engage dear;
And Z was Zuchelli, who'll soon be the rage here.

War.—The *holy war* lasted one hundred and ninety years; the costliest that ever was, both for time blood and money. No conflict is so fierce and cruel as when religion animates the war and makes it piety to be irreconcilable.

We should give as we would receive, cheerfully, quickly, and without hesitation; for there is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.

MAMMOTH of MAMMOTHS.

There was exhibited, a few weeks ago, in a boat at the market landing place, Steubenville, the bones of a nondescript animal, one of which is 20 feet in length, 8 in width, and weighed upwards of 12 hundred pounds. The back bone is 16 inches in diameter, and the ribs are 9 feet in length. It is calculated from the size of the bones, that the animal, when living, must have been about 50 feet in length, 20 to 26 feet in width, and about 20 feet in height; and it must have weighed at least 20 tons.—These bones were found near the Mississippi River, in, we believe, Louisiana, and form the greatest natural curiosity that we ever beheld. This animal must have as far transcended the mammoth in size, as the mammoth a common dog.

Columbus [Ohio] paper.

FROM THE SPRINGFIELD JOURNAL.

We witnessed a spectacle last week, which we cannot refrain from presenting to our readers. It may be the means of exciting reflection, if not effort. There came along the steet, a lean, dirty, haggard horse with scarce substance enough to make a shadow. He was fastened by twine, and rags and leather, to an old horse-cart that looked as if it was blown together by the wind. In the cart was a man, apparently about fifty years old, ragged, lame and *blind*, attended by his son, about fourteen. The son alighted—took a stone quart jug from the cart, and assisted his father to get out.—The father took his son's arm, and thus they passed from store to store, inquiring for RUM! On the sightless eye-balls of this premature old man—on his trembling limbs—on his tattered garments—on his cart and horse and harness—and (worst of all) on the boy—the son that led him—was written RUM!—*He was made blind by Intemperance!*

Approved method of keeping crows from corn lands.

Take a quart of train oil, as much turpentine, and bruised gun powder; boil them together, and when hot dip pieces of rag into the mixture, and fix them on sticks in the field. About four are sufficient for an acre. The birds assuredly will not approach the spot. The expenses of the above remedy, for the evil occasioned by large flocks of ravenous birds infesting corn fields, is a trifle compared to the injury sometimes sustained in a few hours.

Distemper in Dogs.—Give a dog 6 months old, 4 grains turbeth mineral to be kept from water 24 hours—then 4 grains crocus metallorum.

The duke of Mantua is said to have in his possession a powder which will convert water instantaneously into ice, even in the summer.

What next?—A Paris Physician has invented a method of throwing light into the interior of man, so as to better understand any disease which may exist there. He has inserted fine print, and read it a distance of 15 inches! Hudibras, if alive, might no longer say,

——In Man there are no windows,
To shew what's carried on within doors.

A good answer.—A Clergyman in the cupola of the State House in Boston, observing Captain——at work on the outside of the dome, said to him, 'Sir, you are in a dangerous situation—I trust you have made peace with your Heavenly Father.' 'I never was at war with him,' responded the gallant Captain.

"Now when thy morn of life is fled,
No second spring to thee returns;
When age with snow shall crown thy head,
The lamp of life but faintly burns."

A lawyer who was remarkable for the length and sharpness of his nose, once told a lady, that if she did not immediately settle a matter in dispute, he would file a bill against her. "Indeed sir," said the lady, "there is no necessity for you to *file* your *bill*, for I am sure it is sharp enough already."

POLITE PREACHING.

A certain smooth preacher, when treating on the subject of repentance said, 'My dear hearers, you must repent. I enjoin it upon you, again, to repent—if you do not, you will go to a place which it would be improper to mention in this polite assembly.